Attack on the Native City of Tientsin Repulsed.

FAILED TO SURPRISE CHINESE

Walls Manued by Thousands as the Foreigners Advance.

DEATH OF COLONEL LISCUM

American Officer Lending His Regi-When Killed-Over Three Casualties Reported Among All Nationalities-Attempt to Storm Fortifications Made Necessary by Incessant Sniping by the Enemy-Fighting Powers of Imperial Troops a Revelation-Need of 100,000 Men to Advance on Pekin-Japan May Be Given a Free Hand-Landing a Large Force.

LONDON July 17.- The Shanghai correspondent of the "Dally Mail" gives the following further details of the repulse of the allies at Tientsin;

"The sniping and shelling during the Inst few days had been so persistent that the allied commanders met and decided to attempt storming the walled city. It was hoped that the attack would be somewhat faires, who is now in Shanghai: of a surprise, but the Chinese had evifently been forewarned by spies that something more than an artillery duel was impending, for when the troops approached the wall they found the enemy's fortification manned by thousands of Chinese.

"The latter were equipped with modern guns, both heavy and machine. These had been cleverly mounted on the walls and the presence of most of them was altogether unsuspected. The Chinese fire almost mowed down the attacking force.

"Colonel Liscum was killed at the head of his regiment. Besides the casualties already reported there were over 300 of all nationalities wounded, including among the Americans Major Regan and Captains Brookmiller, Wilcox, and Noyes. It is to be feared that a great many of these who were badly wounded were killed by the Chinese, for despite the efforts of their comrades it was impossible to carry off all the injured and the enemy game no

quarter. Time for Powers to Act.

The resistance, fighting powers, equipment, and marksmanship of the Chinese are a positive revelation and have created a general feeling of profound surprise. Everyone now agrees that a force of 100,-000 men will not be excessive for the campaign in the north. These reverses are certain to result in disastrous consequences all ever China, and not a moment should be kat in preparing for the worst.

The powers have had warnings before, but they have been unheeded. Their vadilations are responsible for the present Padition of affairs, and further delays and reverses will turn all the wavering officials to the side of the rebel Government. In view of the situation and with greater reason now than ever before the allies will, it is believed, hold on to Tientsin at any cost, but their position is very critical. The arrival of re-enforcements now on the way is keenly awaited.

There is no information obtainable from any of the sources here that the Government, owing to the latest news from China, has modified the military arrangements already made, nor that it will abandon its determination to maintain nominal relations with China. Lo Feng Luh, the Chinese Minister, frequently visits the Foreign Office, where he had an unusually prolonged interview with the officials yester

Chinese Minister at London

The Minister and his staff now always appear in European dress, feeling that it would not be desirable to accentuate their nationality in the streets, but there has Admiral Remey to the Navy Department. been no popular display of ill-feeling and | The despatch was received without puncthe only precaution at the legation has tuation and Secretary Long is of the opinbeen the stationing of a single policeman | ion that Captain Davis was also killed. at the door.

In military circles it is regarded that no advance on Pekin is possible with fewer. Liscum were wounded. The admiral's desthan 100,000 men. The advance cannot be patch follows: commenced before the middle of September. The situation at Tientsin and the possibility of the atlies holding their position there until the expedition is ready to march on Pekin is much discussed, but no official view is obtainable.

The reservations in Admiral Remev's despatch modifies the uneasiness excited on its first perusal but the fact that he regarded it desirable to transmit it compels the belief that something unpleasant has happened. The incident has reawakened the demand that Japan be given every facility to utilize her power and opportunity.

The "Times" says that if Japan had received proper encouragement in the has started for the East, earlier stages of the outbreak she would by now have been in a position to strike

She Falls a Thousand Feet. Thrilling parachute jump at Chesapeake Beach.

Plastering Laths, \$3.00; finest Laths

with effect. She might have even saved the lives whose loss is a bitter reproach o European diplomacy,

A correspondent of the "Daily Express," dating his message Tientsin, July 13, reports that the Japanese have discharged at Taku three shiploads of coolies, horses, water tanks, and abundant stores. Their force is well equipped and is far superior to any of the others. Japanese officers at Tientsin declare that netwithstanding the rains, which are as yet not serious, they could reach Pekin before the roads ecome impassable.

The European commanders declare that this is impossible, and that no advance is practicable until September. It is being seriously questioned in Tientsin whether the allies will be able to maintain their position. In view of the constant increase in the Chinese forces it will be impossible without very strong re-enforcements. If these do not arrive soon the abandonment of the place will be compulsory.

A RUMOR OF SUCCESS.

Allies Said to Have Captured the Na tive Town of Tlentsin.

BERLIN, July 16 .- A despatch from Che foo dated today says that reports are current that the native town of Tientsin and the forts there were captured by the allies under Japanese command on Fri-The allies, however, lost heavily. It is stated that troops belonging to the Shangtung army co-operated with the Chinese at Tientsin.

BRUSSELS, July 16 .- M. De Favereau, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has received the following despatch from M. De Cartier de Marchienne, First Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Pekin and Charge d'Af-

"At the present moment Sheng (director of telegraphs) has not received confirmation of the reported massacre in Pekin. The victory of the allies at Tientsin is confirmed.

The despatch is dated July 16, 8 p. m.

HOT WORK AT TIENTSIN.

Colonel Dorward Sends Reports of

Bombardments and Battles. LONDON, July 16 .- The War Office has given out the following despatches from British troops at Tientsin:

"Tientsin, July 11.—The city was heavily bombarded on the 6th by the allied troops on the right bank of the river. The enemy ceased firing soon after the bombardment began. The river. bombardment will be repeated today. The enemy have placed guns within yards of the British and French

settlements, and are keeping up a gall-

ing fire. The British casualties were ten killed and twenty wounded. "On July 9 a combined force of 1,000 Japanese, 250 British, 100 Americans and 400 Russians under my command attacked the enemy's position south west of the city. The position was quickly captured. The enemy's loss

was 350 killed. Four small guns were The combined force then attacked the western arsenal outside the south gate which after a short bombardment was rushed by the Americans and Japanese. The country to the west of the arsenal had been flooded by the enemy

so no further movement in this direcn was possible. The chief object of the expedition. which was to clear away the guns and the enemy west of the settlements, was completely accomplished. The day's honors rested with the Japanese

and Americans. "The Chinese regiment as an escort to the guns worked splendidly in get-ting over the difficulties of the swampy country. During the action the British and French settlements were heavily shelled by the northeastern batteries. Nine British were killed. There were no casualties among the Russians or

The victory may result in the withdrawnl of the Chinese troops from Tientsin, in which case the fort and the city will probably be attacked soon "DORWARD."

"Tientsin, July 11-(3 p. m.).-This morning a determined attack was made by the enemy on the railway station which was garrisoned by 100 British, 100 French, and 100 Japanese. The attack was repulsed with loss, after four hours of hard fighting. The enemy's lose was 500 killed. British loss was three killed and thir-teen wounded. The French and Jap-anese losses were considerably heavi-er. DURWARD."

CONFIRMED BY REMEY.

A Report of the Tientsin Battle to

the Navy Department. The reports of the battle at Tientsin of Friday and of the heavy loss inflicted upon the Ninth Regiment, were officially confirmed yesterday in a despatch from Officials of the Bureau of Navication, however, think that the despatch means that all of the officers named except Colonel

"Chefoo, July 16. "Bureau of Navigation, Washington:
"Reported that allied forces attacked native city (Tientsin) morning 13th, Russians right, with Ninth Infantry and marines on left. Losses allied forces large; Russians over 100, including artitlery colonel; Americans, over 30; British, over 40; Japan, 58; including colonel; French, 25; Colonel Liscum, Ninth Infantry, killed, siso Captain Davis, Marine Corps; Captain Lemly, Lieutenants Butler and Leonard wounded. At 7 in the evening allied attack on native city repulsed with great loss. Returns yet incom-plete; details not yet confirmed.. "REMEY."

Russian General Starts East. ST. PETERSBURG, July 16.-Major chief of the East Siberian Rifle Brigade,

B. & O. Week-End Country Ex-

cursions Tickets sold Saturdays and Sundays, for return until Monday following, at reduced rates from Washington to Charlestown, Frederick, Annapolis Junction, and intermediate points

Sound, good, No. 2 Plooring, only \$2

Cabinet Officials Against Calling Congress Together.

They Relieve the Present Demand for Troops Does Not Justify It-The Question Remains for the Not Favor a Declaration of War-Mr. McKinley Informed of the Seriousness of the Situation and that He Will Come to Washington at Once-Expected to Arrive This Afternoon-Responsibility of China.

Yesterday was a day of conference and nembers of the Cabinet who are in town ing policies among themselves and with President McKinley by telegraph and telephone at Canton. From early morning when the official news came from Rear Admiral Remey that Colonel Liscum of the Ninth Infantry, and a number of American Army and marine officers had been killed by Chinese troops at Tientsin, until late at night, when the last Cabinet council adjourned, many important things had been done and important questions discussed and practically disposed of. As a result of the conferences and the advices received from President McKinley, more troops will be sent to China, probably enough to increase the American military representation there to 15,000 men. Some of the additional troops were ordered thither yesterday. The question of calling an extra session remains for the President to settle, and realizing the serisusness of the situation confronting the United States and all other civilized nations concerned in the Chinese troubles, he is on his way to Washington.

From the beginning of Government office ours until just before their close, the Cabinet officers who are in town spent most of their time in the office of the Secretary of State, where they were summoned to discuss the situation. They were omewhat embarrased in taking definite action by the absence of President Mc-Kinley from Washington, although the excellent means of communication with Canton afforded by the direct telephone and telegraphic connection between the White House and Mr. McKinley's private resi-Colonel Dorward, who commands the dence obviated any great difficulty in exchanging views.

Discussing the Despatches.

Secretaries Hay, Root, and Long, whose offices are in the same building, were the first Cabinet officers to get together. Later they were joined by Secretary Gage and Postmaster General Smith. These officials talked over the basis of the despatch from Admiral Kempff and some other official messages which were not made publie, and press despatches giving details of the fighting at Tientsin. After the first conference adjourned Secretary Root paid several visits to Secretary Hay and with his principal subordinates in the War Department in regard to the despatch of re-

enforcements. While the relicence maintained by those who attended the conference makes it ima fairly full a what transpired, enough has been learned to justify a general statement of the results. It was apparent from the beginning of the first conference that the sentiment of the Cabinet was distinctly opposed to calling an extra session of Congress unless the requirements of the situation were such that a much larger quota of troops than the United States are now

able to furnish was demanded. There was quite an equal un mimity of opinion in opposition to a declaration of war against China. It was the sentiment of the Cabinet that no good purpose could be served by such a declaration. As one Cabinet officer said:

No Need of Declaring War.

"A nation declares war only when it is to its advantage to do so. It would not be to our advantage to declare war against China even if we were satisfied that the Imperial Government sanctioned the antiforeign attacks. The international allies may work in harmony and arrangements satisfactory to all will be the more easily reached without a declaration of war."

The Cabinet conferences had no information to justify them in advising the President to recognize that a state of war exists, and to call Congress in extraordinary session to declare war and provide means for conducting it. All the advices by the Government indicate that the Chinese Covernment is willing, but unable to protect He stated that the Government had not foreigners. The Cabinet officers saw no reason to justify a change of their belief that the imperial troops engaged in attacking the legations in Pekin and in fighting against the Government and were not op:- and cannot make further statements." rating with its sanction.

In these circumstances there was no difof war between China on the one hand and the United States, the European powers, and Japan on the other. The President the Chinese Government.

Decision to Send Troops.

No difficulty was experienced by the conextra session of Congress would be ob- Warren believes it to be tree. viated. But the question remains open General Zerpitki, who has been appointed whether enough troops to serve all pur- that he had returned with his naval force be furnished for Chinese service out of force at Tientsin to work the guns. the present legal force of 100,000 men.

If it should be found that more than \$10 To Chantanqua and Return \$10 Vorfolk & Washington Steamboat Co Delightful trips daily at 6:30 pr. m. to Old Point Comfort, Newport News, Norfolk, Virginia Beach, and Ocean View. For schedule see page 7.

1x12-16 Kiln-dried Boards, only \$1.75 1x12-16, dressed 4 sides, Shelving, at lowered prices at Friendly Corner, 6th and per 100 sq. ft.; Nor. Car. pine. Frank Labbey per 100 sq. ft.; of North Carolina pine, too, at 6th and N. Y. ave.

the number of American soldiers now in China or to go there are not enough to fill the required quota of the United States it will be necessary to call Congress to gether to provide more. The Executive

has no authority to increase the army above its authorized strength. Whether the United States force as signed to the Chinese campaign is sufficient will depend to a large extent on the views of the foreign commanders at Tientsin and Taku. Should they deem it neces sary to have a greatly increased allied President to Settle-Secretaries Do army the United States would be expected to, and of course would willingly, furnish its quota. But with every man taken from the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico and this country who can be spared, and the Fighting at Tientsin-Replies great many who cannot well be permitted to leave their present stations, the resources of the Government for furnishing soldiers for Chinese service are at an end It is probable that President McKinley will follow the advice of his counselor: not to bring Congress together unless th demands of the situation are such that action in the Government circles. Those the United States will be expected to send a much larger force than is at present have been exchanging views and defin- contemplated. As developments in that connection will hardly come for several days the extra session question is likely to be held in abeyance until then at least.

Mr. Cannon's Opinion.

As to the question of money to pay the Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, who was here yesterday, the Navy are quartered. says that under a general law the President has the right to go into debt if nec-Congress to increase it.

One of the matters considered by the about the reported massacre at Pekin. While no official advices came to the Government about the death of Minister Conger and other Americans, the reports were up hope that any foreigner will escape from Pekin or will be found alive there

when the allies reach the city. are responsible

Responsibility of China.

The discussion of the Pekin situation opened up the question of shelber the Chinese Government is recommissible for the horrors alleged to have to on place in its capital, and whether, it is not, as the Administration believes, public opinion will sanction any action short of the despatch of a large army to China to punish those who led the perpetrators of the mas-

The determination of policy in this connection is so dependent, inwever, on inuntil that information has been received not adopt any such radical measure. unless the President deems it advisable to | Enquiries from those who have relatives | ments would be obliged to wait.

and Adjutant Ceneral Corbin discussed the ment. At the War Department and the situation in preparation for giving advice Navy Department there was a repetition to President McKinley on his return. The of the scenes that marked news of battles President is due to arrive in Washington in the war with Spain, when many people at 1:39 o'cloc't his afternoon and the mem- came to find out whether any soldiers or bers of the Cabinet expect to be called to the White House within a short time thereafter.

Immediately after the adjournment of Secretary Hay went to the White House, where he was placed in telegraphic communication with the President. He furnished Mr. McKinley with a brief account of the situation in China as the Cabinet understood it, and the conclusions reached by the Cabinet. A couple of hours later it was announced officially that the President would start for Washington forthwith. The President sanctioned the decisarrangements for sending them were begun at the War Department.

BRODRICK'S GLOOMY VIEW.

Inder Foreign Secretary Accepts the

News of Massacre as True. LONDON, July 16 .- In the House of Com mons today Under Foreign Segretary Brodrick, in answer to questions, reviewed the Seymour's march in the direction of Pekin. heard from the British Legation at Pek'n since June 10. He continued:

"Communications are new passing beagainst the allies at Tientsin were in revolt are not in communication with Tientsin, There are now only five members of the ficulty among the few officials in reaching put the allied forces under command of a House tomorrow afternoon awaiting the the conclusion that there was not a state Japanese officer, Mr. Brodrick said it had not nor had anybody suggested such a

In reply to a question by Right Honwill therefore be addressed at the Cabinet | Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the leader of meeting which he will call immediately the opposition, Mr. Brodrick said that alafter his arrival here today to the effect though the Government had no positive inthat, in the opinion of the members of formation in tegard to the terrible calamity his official family, no good purpose will at Pekin, it could hardly dare hope that of the President's sudden call to Washingbe served by a hostile declaration against the reports were inaccurate. Mr. Warren, the British Consul at Shanghal, cabled that today as he had planned. The Senator is

and could not be verified. ferences in reaching the conclusion that He (Mr. Warren) heard that the Chinese more American troops should be sent to had set fire to the legations on July 8 and lieve there was occasion for an extra ses-China. It is apparent that the opinion that a massacre ensued, the object of the prevailed that by providing for the exi- Chinese being to create an irreparable gencies of the situation with the means breach with the foreigners. While official now available the necessity of calling an confirmation of this story is lacking, Mr.

A telegram from Admiral Seymour stated poses demanded of the United States can to the ships. He left a sufficient naval

Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale for 7:45 a. m. train from Washington July 27, good to return, when properly validated, within thirty days. Last low rate excursion to this popular resort.

2 cents per sq. ft. Call for lowered prices on F.

War-Time Excitement at the State, War, and Navy Building.

The Pekin Horror Overshadowed by the News From Tientsin-Hurried Consultations Held by the Officials -Consul Goodnow's Failure to Confirm the Massacre at the Chinese Arouses No Hope - No Answer Received to the Cipher Message Sent to Mr. Conger Through Minister Wu-Disquicting Reports Come from Shanghai-The Fortz Threatened by Germany.

The feeling of horror inspired here by the stories published in the morning newspapers of the reported massacre of foreigners in Pekin had hardly had time for expression in the official circle, when the news of the fighting at Tientsin, with the loss of Colonel Liseum and other American officers, caused the Pekin tragedy to be almost forgotten. Since the close of the expense of a long campaign in China, it Spanish-American war there has hardly is believed that enough is available for been a day when the excitement was so emergencies to meet the demands of the intense as it was yesterday morning and American operations for some time to all through the afternoon to the close of come. Representative Cannon of Illinois, office hours in the big granite building where the Departments of State, War, and

There were hurried conferences between Cabinet officers in Secretary Hay's office, essary to meet the requirements of such his neighboring colleagues, Secretaries a situation as exists in China. If a larger | Root and Long, going back and forth bearmy is required, however, it will be nec- tween their Departments and Mr. Hay's, essary, he says, to get the authority of while in the office of the Adjutant General and that of the Chief of the Navigation there. He says that the Consuls have ca-Bureau, people who had heard the news Cabinet officials at their longest confer- of Liscum's death thronged to get offi- for more warships in view of the menac ence was the news yesterday morning cial advices in regard to it and the battle ing attitude of the people. The German in which he met his fate.

The State Department for some reason stance of despatches received from Consul not disbelieved, as the officials have given | General Goodnow at Shanghal. Mr. Good- tive Christians in the Yangtse provinces. now sent one despatch which in a negative way conflicts with the detailed stories of dertakings of the viceroys to preserve orthe reputed Pekin massacre telegraphed to der. In the event of any attack on the hoped, will result in the assignment of at Not as much attention was paid to this newspapers from Shanghai. He said in foreign concessions at Shanghai, the means phase of the situation as to that affect- this message that there was no news from ing the ailied forces at Tientsin, for the Pekin since his despatch of last Friday. news of the battle there brought to the This is taken by officials as a contradiction Cabinet a realization of the present inade- of the newspaper statement from Shanghai quacy of the international forces. It was that the foreign consular body there had obvious to the Cabinet that if Minister been officially informed by Chinese author-Conger and other Americans have been lities of the murder of the Ministers and cruelly murdered, the American people other foreigners. Despite Mr. Goodnow's will demand a reckening with those who message, however, the feeling prevails in great temptation to them. Administration circles that Minister Conger, his colleagues, and everyone else who took refuge in the legations were killed. No answer has been received by Secre

week. Another message from Mr. Goodnow is understood to have contained some disformation of what has actually been going natives. Mr. Goodnow is reported to have the forces landed at Taku were on the to be regarded of which the Government

and friends among the foreigners at Pekin Last night the members of the Cabinet | continue to pour in on the State Departsailors in whom they were interested had been killed or wounded. Most of yesterday's enquiries were directed to the War Department and were made mostly by the conference at the State Department, army officers who knew Colonel Liscum and other officers of the Ninth Infantry.

THE PRESIDENT COMING.

Mr. McKinley Expected to Reach Washington This Afternoon.

ceived really tangible news from China, must be put to the final test, and the naand he has gone to Washington to discuss ion to despatch more troops to China, and this news with the members of his Cabi- be the sacrifice what it may." net and the heads of Departments concerned. He has not gone to call an extra session of Congress, to issue a call for vol. Germany Aroused by the Awful Masunteers for service in China, or to execute any other predstermined policy. If he had into execution here.

the regular Pennsylvania train, and will cles that the powers must prepare to thor situation in China prior to Vice Admiral be in the White House soon after noon tomorrow. Only Secretary Cortelyou accompanies him. Mrs. McKinley and the domestic establishment which was brought here several weeks ago remains, and it is tween the powers on various points. We Canton home within a couple of days. expected the President will be back in his In regard to the question whether the that these and possibly one or two others Government had sanctioned a proposal to within easy reach will be at the White President, and that a meeting will be immediately held.

NO EXTRA SESSION NEEDED Hanna Says President Has Powe

Meet Emergencies.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 16 .- On account ton Senator Hanna did not go to Canton the message came from a Chinese source, disposed to view the Chinese situation as one of extreme danger to the country. He said today that personally he did not be sion of Congress.

"The President," he said, "has full pow er to meet all coaditions as they may arise He has a full Treasury and is empowered to call for all the troops he may require to meet such emergencies as may arise There seems now to be no reason why Congress should be called together. Subse-

slons,

All season. Tickets good going on all trains Fridays and Saturdays, valid for return until Tuesday following. \$5.00 for the round-trip to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, and Sca isle City.

Lumber has dropped at the Friendly Corner, and sound, best boards, \$1.50, at 6th and N. Y. ava. quent developments, however, may make uch a step necessary."

Mr. Hanna was asked what effect the re cent Chinese developments would have or the chances of the Republican party this fall, and whether he thought the public was in accord with the President in his policy.

"The public," he said, "is in full accord with the President thus far in his handling of the Chinese question. The question is one of the utmost importance, and has thus far been met in a masterly manner."

NOT CONFIRMED IN EUROPE. No Authentic Report of Allies' De

feat at Tientsin. LONDON, July 17 .- Like the report of the massacre of the foreigners in Pekin, the rumored repulse of the allies at Tien tsin lacks confirmation from any authentic source and nothing has reached London

in support of Admiral Remey's despatch

except a version of the defeat current in

Shanghai. Admiral Seymour's belief regarding the situation as announced in the House of Commons Saturday receives support from Berlin and Brussels, but it is impossible to gauge the values of this confirmation. Admiral Bendemann has telegraphed to Berlin confirming Admiral Seymour's statement referring to the early attacks of the Chinese being successfully repelled. Official information has also reached Berlin that the situation at the Taku-Tientsin line has somewhat improved. Water communication has been restored notwithstanding the fact that the Chinese have placed mines in the upper Pei-Ho.

UNREST AT SHANGHAL

Europeans at That Port Fear an Outbreak by Chinese.

LONDON, July 17 .- The Shanghal cor respondent of the "Express" repeats his former steries of the growing danger bled to their Governments urgently asking warship Gefion has arrived there, but she is only half manned. Reports continue to did not disclose the contents or the sub- arrive of troops marching south and of the continuance of the massacres of na-

This makes it difficult to trust the un- from the Pacific Coast to Taku and arof defense are wholly inadequate. The foreigners are prepared for trouble and would give a good account of themselves. But the Chinese dominate overy point and the vast stores of merchandise that have

TOTAL ALLIED FORCES.

Foreign Troops at Take and Tientsin Number 21,394 Men. tary Hay or Minister Wu Ting-fang to the cipher message addressed to Mr. Conger which Mr. Hay sent through Mr. Wu last date of July 15, that he believes the allies at various military

tsin except one. The allies at Taku and Tientsin on July assigned for tervice quieting news about conditions in Shanghal. 10 were as follows: Russians, 8:349; Japan- care must be exer-A report had gained currency there that ese, 5,224; British, 2,575; Germans, 1,635; others. The War I German warships would attempt to take Americans, 1,400, and small detachments would be unwise, fo the Chinese forts near the city, and this of Austrians and Italians, which brought the garrisons at forts near toolian receivewas causing much excitement among the the total up to 21,304. Considerable of tions, and there are other considerations on at Pekin that it must be left open expressed the hope that Germany would way to Tientsin. The facilities at Taku cares to say nothing. As matters are now were limited, however, and the re-enforce- the Government deems it unnecessary to

THE WORLD AGAINST CHINA.

Cologne Gazette" Says Civilization Must Exact Vengennee. BERLIN, July 16 .- In a reader on the

massacre at Pekin the "Cologne Gazette" today says: "A certain Chinese element, if not the Chinese Government or Chinese people, has forced war upon us and it was shown in the Pekin massacre what form this war must take. All Western civilization must now arm for vengeance. The Chinese must be treated as cannibals and Pekin razed to the ground. Then the Chinese must be compelled to rebuild it as

tions of the West must emerge victorious, A CRY FOR REVENGE.

sacre at Pekin. created an impression of indescribable The President left Canton at 10.50 o'clock horror here, and there is a universal cry this evening in a special car attached to for vengeance. It is held in official cir- in China, These number 1,110 officers and oughly exact full reparation. papers remark that the tragedy must greatly strengthen the solidarity of the and push into the background any selfish objects.

THE GUN INACCESSIBLE.

TIENTSIN, July 6, 8 p. m .- (Via Cheloo, July 11, and Shanghai, July 16, 11:10 a. m.). of the Army: -The Americans and British started this The Americans and British started in.s
morning to capture a Chinese gun, which it
was supposed had been located on this side
of the river. When the troops came out on
Ninth Cavalry, 8 troops.
Ninth Cavalry, 8 troops.
Ninth Cavalry, 8 troops.
Second Infantry, 8 communications. the open ground they found that the gun was in position on the opposite side of the river. They were compelled to return without accomplishing anything.

The Chinese today shelled the foreign settlements heavily, and they made good practice. The ailies finally decided to homhard the pative city. The shelling began at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The Chinese replied vigor maly, striking Major Waller's headquarters twice and the town hall once within three minutes.

THE BOXERS CONDEMNED.

Pittsburg Chinamen Publicly Deplore the Massacre at Pekin. Chinamen met tonight and adopted resolu- situation than that of sending troops from tions condemning the Boxer uprinting in the United States and Cuba, with all the

Ningara Falls, July 19th, Via B. &

ing the trouble.

0., \$10,00. Special (rain of day coaches and parlor cars, without change, leave B, & O, station 8:20 a. m. Stop-overs allowed on return trip. Specially low rate excursions from Niagara in confection with this excursion.

Best and largest sized Shingles, \$6.00 per 1,060; made of express No. 1 quality, by F. Libbey & Co.

MORE TROOPS FOR CHINA

Additional Force to Be Sent to the Scene of Trouble.

Result of Conferences Between Government Officials-Regiments Intended for the Philippines, But Given Orders to Proceed to Nagasaki Will Be Landed on Chinese Soil-Estimated That America's Armed Representation There Will Number 17,000 - General Miles' Recommendations to Secretary Root - The Quartermaster General Preparing for the Campaign.

As a result of the Cabinet councils yesterday all the troops originally intended for the Philippines but given orders to proceed to Nagasaki and there await instructions, will be sent to China. These, with the troops sent to China from the Philippines, will bring the American army representation on Chinese soil up to more than 10,000 men. It was decided also that more troops should go to the disturbed Empire, and despite the fact that the Government can ill-afford to spare them, several regiments will be sent from the United States and Cuba.

It is impossible for the War Department at this time to definitely determine how many American troops will be assigned to Chinese service under present arrangements, but a conservative estimate is 15 .-

To these should be added 1,200 morines. A fair statement of the American military representation to be placed on Chinese soil

is 17,000 men. Secretary Root had a conference with Lieutenant General Miles and several conferences with Adjutant General Corbin, Quartermaster General Ludington, and the officials of the army yesterday afternoon. As a result orders were issued for the despatch of four batteries of artillery least two regiments from Cuba and two or three more from the United States.

Two Regiments From Cuba. Five additional regiments would make

6,500 men. It is practically certain that two regiments will be taken from Cuba, been accumulating for weeks past, owing but their designation will be delayed until to the paralysis of trade, constitutes a General Wood reaches Washington. General Wood left Havana on Saturday under orders to come here to consult the Secretary of War about Cuban affairs. He is due in New York Thursday. The selection of the troops to go from this country LONDON, July 16 .- Admiral Seymour will depend on enquiries now being made telegraphs the admiralty from Taku under by the Adjutant General as to conditions

have possession of all the forts at Tien- all the troops that taken from the Un

still further reduce its forces in the Uni States and Cuba, but realizes that great

care in selection must be made. From what was said to The Times reporter yesterday by a prominent official of the military establishment, it is evident that there will be no complete regiment taken from this country, but troops sent from here will be made up of battalions considered best suited and most available

for Chinese service. The American troops at Tientsin are the Ninth Infantry, 1,310 officers and men, and 500 marines. According to an official despatch from Major General MacArthur received vesterday the transport Indiana left Manila yesterday for Taku with 21 officers, including 2 surgeons, and 847 men a free city according to the precepts of of the Fourteenth Infantry; 1 officer and CANTON, July 16.—Within the past twenty-four hours the President has retal Corps men. The transport Flintshire, which sailed from Manila in company with the Indiana, carried 7 officers and 271 men of Reilley's Battery of the Fifth Artillery and 2 surgeons and 5 Hosnital Corps men, in all 1,204 officers and men. In addition to these eight troops of the BERLIN, July 16.—The news of the Sixth Cavalry and recruits will reach Taku such a policy he could have readily put it slaughter of the foreigners in Pekin has about August 1 with the transport Grant, which carries Brigadie: General Chaffee, who is to command the American forces

Adjutant General's Statement.

The following statement of other troops to go to China, including all those previouly intended for the Philippines to relieve volunteer regiments there, and four batteries of the Third Artillery stationed Expedition of Americans and British at San Francisco and in its vicinity, which were assigned to Chinese service vester. day, is furnished by the Adjutant General

Counting the troops now in China, ou their way there, or actually designated for Chinese service, there are 237 officers and 10,013 men, in all 16,250 officers and men.

General Miles, during his conference with Secretary Root yesterday afternoon, usged that more troops be sent to China from the Philippines, as they could be landed on Chinese soil so much sooner than if ordered from the United States. While realizing that this would be a much PITTSBURG, July 16 .- The Pittsburg better plan to meet the demands of the China, deploring the supposed alaughter delay in transporting them across the Pa-of Americans in Pekin, and pledging their eific, it was deemed impossible by Secre-support to the United States in suppress-tary Root to comply with General Miles' tary Root to comply with General Miles' recommendation, in view of Major General [MacArthur's statement that in despatch-

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